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Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

☞ Gold Closed, in New York Last Evening at 130¾

The Daily Commercial

CITY ITEMS.

At Fleming's.

Fine Lick and Congress Water, at Fleming's Drug Store.

Classical and English Pupils

Received at the Penn Institute, on Mancock street, Pittsburgh.

Special Sale

Of those fifty-two building lots on Shady Lane, East Liberty, on Monday next, at 2 p. m. Special train leaves at 1½ p. m.

Medals, Badges, Pins

Of the President; Albums Pocket-Books and Pocket Knives, Oil Maps, New Books, Illustrated Papers and New York Dailies, can be had at Pittock's.

For Diarrhea and Dysentery.

Use Humphrey's Homeopathic Pills. Sparkling Catawba Wine, California Wines and Brandies wholesale and retail, at Fulton's Drug Store, Fifth street.

Notions.

Stone pipe heads, cane pipe stems, clay pipes, gum wood and other root pipes; brushes, blacking, ink and matches, sold wholesale and retail at J. D. Thompson's brush and notion store, No. 240 Liberty street, corner of Wood.

Portraits and Photographs.

You can find the best portraits and photographs of President Lincoln, Grant Sherman Sheridan and Johnson, Thumb Baby, Annie Eberlie Mrs. Dickson, La Petite Alice, &c. at Pittock's.

Speer's Samburg Wine.

We have examined a specimen of the Samburg wine of Mr. Alfred Speer, referred to by a correspondent of the *American Baptist*, and have no doubt it is the unadulterated juice o the Portugal grape. We should judge from its taste and appearance that it is certainly valuable as a communion wine, and as a tonic for weakly persons. It has the recommendation of some of the first physicians in this country as well as Europe.—*Washington Star.*

Dry Goods.

Mr. J. M. Burchfield, corner of Market and Fourth streets, has just received a large assortment of new goods, among which will be found black cassimeres boys' fancy cassimeres, blue cloth, black cloth, summer pant stuffs, bleached muslins, linen thread together with every article usually kept in a first-class dry goods house. The attention of the public is directed to Mr. Burchfield's stock, which, for extent and variety, cannot be excelled in this city. His prices are also in accordance with the times.

7 30 Loan.

The Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, *U. S. Government Depositary*, has reliable information that another popular 7 30 Loan will be closed out and sold within a few weeks.

The best financiers of New York consider that it will command a premium in a very short time. The "Fourth National" has on hands, ready for immediate delivery, a supply of notes just received, and parties in Pittsburgh will procure more subscribe freely to the closing of this great loan. The proceeds of this loan go to pay off the brave soldiers and sailors, who have so gloriously crushed the rebellion and saved our country.

A Rare Piano.

Mr. Wehli was so delighted with the splendid Chickering Grand sent out for his use at the concert a few days since, that he presented Mr. Mellor his opinion of it in writing. He says:

"DEAR SIR—I have no hesitation in stating that it is very rare for a Piano to combine so many excellent qualities as the Chickering I played upon at the Concert Hall. The touch is light elastic and pliant, the scale perfectly even and tone powerful and brilliant, but at the same time most melodious and soft. I do not remember, in my extensive travels, ever having played on a better instrument.

"JACOB M WEHLI."

This instrument was sent here exclusively for Mr. Wehli's use, the Messrs. Chickering intending had it when it be returned to them immediately after the Concerts. Mr. Mellor has, however, purchased it, in the belief that some one of our citizens would be desirous of buying so magnificent a Piano. It is now on exhibition at Mr. Mellor's warerooms, 81 Wood street.

The Dry Goods Market.

After careful comparison of quotations of the Eastern markets with those of our own, we are satisfied that we have reason to be proud of the enterprise of some of our merchants. Taking the prices of the Messrs. Barker & Co., 58 Market street, as our standard, we are sure that not only are goods retailing for much less here, but that buyers at wholesale can make a great saving by buying here. Indeed, it is of daily occurrence that merchants return to our city from the East to make their purchases, not only because goods can be had cheaper, but because, as in the case of this house, we know they can find greater variety here. This house has now full lines of woven hatchings and dress goods, also prints, which we know they are selling from ten to twenty per cent less than Eastern prices or the same. They have also unrivalled stocks of shawls, cloaks, lace garments, linens, cassimeres, cassinets, fashionable tweeds, jeans, ermines, cottonades, flannels, &c. &c. This firm had the good luck to make their purchases when prices were most depressed, and this gives them an advantage when they are using to popularize their establishment by selling cheap.

In yesterday morning's COMMERCIAL we published the fact that a violent tornado had occurred in Philadelphia on Thursday afternoon, by which a large amount of property was destroyed. We have since learned that the storm began about six o'clock in the evening, and lasted for about two hours. Its most severe effects were felt in the Northern portion of the city. It is estimated that twenty-three houses were blown down, besides a large number of dwellings and sheds. The large water tank, situated near the Reading Railroad Coal Depot, used for supplying the engines of the Company with water, was destroyed. The roof of the tank, several tons in weight, with sheet iron and heavy timber was uplifted, carried over the depot, and fell upon the track about one hundred and fifty yards distant. It is estimated by the Commissioner of the city property that Fairmount Park has been damaged by the storm to the extent of $20,000.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—This body after thoroughly debating the proposition to disband have rejected it, and resolved to continue the Society till the right of suffrage is extended to the negro. The vote stood one hundred and eighteen to forty-eight. The discussion was principally by Mr. GARRISON and Mr. PHILLIPS, the former in favor of the latter in opposition to disbanding. Mr. PHILLIPS takes the position of President in the place of Mr. GARRISON.

The *Evening Post* charges, and cites its editorial correspondence and leading columns of May, 1856, in support of the charge, that Mr. Buchanan was nominated for President over Pierce and Douglas on the strength of pledges secretly and then publicly made in his behalf that, if elected, and the South should wish to break up the Union on the choice of his successor, he would not oppose but would aid her in so doing.

VIRGINIA RECONSTRUCTION.—The order recognizing the PEIRPOINT Government in Virginia, and restoring federal authority in that State, is attributed to the Secretary of War, by well informed writers.

The free banks of Indiana are rapidly withdrawing their circulation. Nearly one hundred thousand dollars worth of scrip was burned at Indianapolis, at the State Auditor's office. The blank notes never issued will also be destroyed, together with the plates preparatory to the complete winding up of their business as banks of issue.

Thomas Marlin, a guerrilla, was executed in Cincinnati on Thursday. Three other guerrillas, named Bowles, Milligan and Horsly are to be executed in that city on the 19th inst.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

CAIRO, May 12.

Mobile papers of the fifth contain full particulars of the surrender of Gen. Taylor, but they contain nothing new.

The steamship Evening Star and Mississippi arrived at New Orleans.

The steamship St. Marys, sunk in Mobile bay has been raised and will be immediately repaired. Also the gunboat scIota, and operations will be commenced on the railroad to Hamilton as soon as possible. The iron clads Milwaukee and Osage are hopeless wrecks. At the instance of the rebel officers who say they cannot govern their men. General Washburne has established military posts at Hully Springs and Grenada, for the protection of the people.

Cotton arriving freely. Memphis market active, with an upward tendency; middling, 38c. net.

THE GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

Gov. Pierpont will soon remove the seat of government from Alexandria to Richmond.

Fayette Springs for Sale.

The popular summer resort, Fayette Springs, situated eight miles east of Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., is offered for sale by its present owner, Hon. Andrew Stewart, together with two hundred acres of land. This resort possesses many attractive features, not the least of which is the historic interest centered there. It is in the immediate neighborhood of the grave of Gen. Braddock, in whose ill-fated expedition the immortal George Washington took part. The medicinal qualities of the water of the Springs will favorably compare with those of more pretentious watering places, while the scenery in the vicinity is peculiarly attractive. The importance of such an institution to Pittsburgh cannot be overestimated. Here we have a healthy and attractive summer resort almost at our doors, being but a few hours ride by rail from the city, where health-giving waters, pure air and delightful scenery gratify the senses, and give tone to our better nature when free from the cares and toils of business. As the Springs and territory upon which they are situated are offered at a very moderate sum, it would be a profitable investment for a company of enterprising and energetic men to purchase and maintain them.

Late News Items.

At a meeting held in Chambersburg on Sunday evening last, in advocacy of the claims of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, the agent—the Rev. Irvin H. Torrance—proposed that as Chambersburg had been the only city or town North which had suffered severely by rebel raids, that the inhabitants should mark the advent of peace by electing the President of our whole county a life member of the Pennsylvania Bible Society. The suggestion found a favorable response, and in a few minutes one hundred dollars was subscribed, constituting President Johnson a life member of the organization.

The Kent, Md., *News* says: The peaches are very materially damaged by the late frosts. They will be hurt very seriously on the nights of the 22d and 23d of April, since when we have had several very trying nights upon them. According to the estimate of some of our most practical and intelligent peach-growers, we cannot have more than one third of the crop, under the most favorable circumstances. We regret this, as our county is more largely planted in peaches than any other on the Eastern shore, and our people consequently more deeply interested. We presume the crop is generally injured in other localities.

The following table shows the declines of prices in Chicago since Saturday evening, May 6:

	Saturday Eve.	Wednesday Eve.
Gold	142⅞	129
Mess Pork	$26 00	$25 60
Prime Mess Pork	23 00	22 60
No. 1 Spring Wheat	1 15	1 06½
No. 1 Corn	67½	60
No. 1 Oats	58	51¼
No. 1 Rye	75	68
Sp. Extra Flour	$6 6 @6 75	$5 75@6 25

For several weeks past the journeymen bricklayers of Baltimore have been on a strike for higher wages, and are still holding out. The masters think they demand are the same which they would have been receiving, viz: $4 per day, whilst several of the bosses have offered them $3 50 per day. The consequence is that in several instances the walls are now in course of erection wherein the bricklaying is entirely done by the employees.

The opinion of Judge Advocate General Holt, upon which the President, after consultation with his Cabinet, issued his proclamation offering rewards for the Southern conspirators, has been printed confidentially, and sent abroad by the Africs, which sailed on Wednesday. The evidence may not legally implicate Jeff. Davis, but it will show that the Southern chivalry connived at and planned the conspiracy.

Carl Kiss, the celebrated sculptor, died at Berlin on the 24th ultimo. He is well known by his statue, the Amazon, which was exhibited in the London Exhibition of 1862, and in the New York Crystal Palace. It has been extensively copied on a smaller scale.

It is said the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has just ordered by the Government to provide transportation for fifty thousand men who are to come westower the road. This is probably the first instalment of the veterans paid for their long service in the field.

The cotton establishment of W. W. Newman at Memphis, was destroyed by fire on the 4th. The loss is $35,000; insured for $30,000. Logan & Co. also suffered a loss of $12,000, other parties $30,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Senator Reverdy Johnson was in Washington, but did not attend the trial of the conspirators, though tendered the proper passes by the military authorities.

The steamer Lac La Belle has arrived at Detroit from Lake Superior, being the first boat through this season. She encountered no ice on her downward trip.

George Fleming, the son of David Fleming, was drowned in the river, at Wellsville, on Wednesday of last week.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS,

Passports Issued by the State Dep't.

Probable Emigration of Germans.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

It is said that no counsel appeared yesterday for the conspirators on the ground of objecting to the military commission, and that among those arraigned yesterday was Edward Spangler, the stage carpenter of Ford's theatre.

Seven hundred passports were issued by the State Department during April. The present month, however, promises a larger number. Three hundred and sixty having been issued up to last night, the majority of which were to Germans, who propose visiting their homes for the purpose of prevailing on their friends to return with them and avail themselves of the fine opportunities soon to be presented at the South for improving their condition.

NEW YORK, May 12.

The brig Excelsior, from Bermuda, reports that on the day of President Lincoln's funeral all the courts on the island were closed, flags at half-mast and draped with mourning, and public sympathy was universal.

A special to the New York *Commercial*, dated Washington, 12, says Gen. Sherman has arrived here, and is testifying before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Reverdy Johnson is to act as counsel for Serrat.

Severe Thunder Storm.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Several Persons Injured.

NEW YORK, May 12.

Last evening during the thunder storm, Shoreland de Sens' storehouse, 8 cockpits, was struck by lightning and fired. Owing to the prompt action of the firemen, only about $10,000 damage was done. The storm was accompanied by a gale, which done a great amount of damage. A large number of houses were unroofed. Several persons were injured, but no lives are known to be lost.

A Newark, N. J., correspondent of the *Post* says: There was a great destruction of property, and many persons injured in that city by the gale last evening.

In Brooklyn some twenty houses were unroofed, or otherwise damaged. A man weighing two hundred pounds was lifted from the ground and carried twenty feet.

Over one hundred trees were uprooted in Philadelphia, and twenty-three houses were blown down.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Reopening of Railroad and Telegraphic Communication — Arrival of Cotton—The Removal of Restrictions on Trade.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7, via CAIRO 12.

Milton Brown, President of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, asked permission to open the road from Mobile to Columbus, Kentucky, and says it can be done in two weeks. Telegraphic communication will be resumed in three days. Gen. Canby having ordered it repaired.

The ram Cincinnati convoyed four steamers from Selma, having twenty-five hundred bales of cotton aboard, part of which was marked "C. S. A." Considerable cotton still remained at the river landings, but immense quantities were taken into the interior after the fall of Mobile to prevent it being burned by the rebel cavalry.

Gen. Steele's command will return to Mobile.

The conflict between the military, State and city officials is still unsettled, and will likely remain so till another election.

The removal of the restrictions on trade has given universal satisfaction.

Cotton flat; no sales.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

NEW YORK, May 12.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says:—Governor Crawford, of Kansas, and the Superintendents of the Missouri and Pacific and Hannibal and Terre Haute railroads have been appointed Commissioners on the part of the Government to examine and accept the Pacific Railroad when its various sections shall have been completed. Secretary Usher is to be President of the Kansas branch. It is not Lincoln had interpreted the law to require but one Commissioner.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Order by the Secretary of the Navy.

Commercial Policy towards Rebellious States.

PRES'T. JOHNSON'S HEALTH.

Removal of Gen. Sol. Meredith.

REASONS FOR HIS REMOVAL.

Sherman's Treaty with Johnston.

Investigation into the Matter.

GENERAL SHERMAN INDIGNANT.

Mail Communications with the South.

Special to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order to naval officers in reference to the new commercial policy of the government towards the rebellious States. He decides that the entrance of vessels into ports within the designated territory will not be interrupted or interfered with when the same are provided with a regular United States custom house clearances, and there is no reasonable grounds for suspicion that they have goods contraband of war on board.

President Johnson has recovered from his illness, which was at no time so severe as to prevent his attention to official duties, and he is now in his usual good health.

Gen. Solomon Meredith has been removed from his command at Paducah, Kentucky. Prominent Kentuckians requested his removal, asserting that under the policy which was pursued in that district, neither the life nor property of any citizens was safe from rebel guerrillas. Union men were selling their farms and removing from the country because they have no military protection.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War is still in session, but has nearly finished its labors. It is understood that its closing inquiry will relate to Sherman's treaty of peace with Johnston.

A letter from Beaufort, North Carolina, dated May 7th, states that the revenue cutter Wyandotte, in which Chief Justice Chase are, had been weather-bound there for three days. Gen. Sherman and his staff were also there, weather-bound. Gen. Sherman is said to be very indignant at the comments of the press on his recent convention with Gen. Johnston. He is also understood to have very severe upon Secretary Stanton and General Halleck for the course which they pursued in regard to the matter. It is said that he will, upon his arrival north, publish a defense of his course in that negotiation.

The Postoffice Department is preparing to reopen mail facilities in the Southern States, but it will be some time before this can be thoroughly accomplished. It is understood that for the present postmasts will only be appointed at prominent points accessable by existing governmental means of communication.

FROM RICHMOND.

New State Government of Virginia.

DEPARTURE OF GOV. PIERPONT.

ORDER BY GENERAL HALLECK,

ATTEMPT TO CONCEAL TOBACCO.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

Gov. Pierpont will leave Alexandria for Richmond on Monday next, taking with him his State Government. It is understood he will occupy the Governor's mansion in the capital of Virginia, on Thursday next.

By an order from Gen. Halleck it is understood that all loyal persons can come and go from Richmond without papers or restrictions of any kind—they simply take the oath of allegiance if they land or leave. Confederate officers or soldiers who go to loyal States without passes or authority do so at their own personal risk.

Since the conflagration in Richmond, on the third of April, it has been discovered that hundreds of boxes of fine manufactured tobacco were destroyed in secret and out of the way places where it had been conveyed by its owners. One man had a chimney filled up with boxes at his store on Carey street lost it all. Another man had several hundered boxes stored away between the joist of his storehouse floor, and was equally unfortunate. A third had nailed up a board sheeting under his stairway, and had about eighty boxes deposited there, but the fire found it out. The tobacco was hid away to prevent its seizure or impressment by the Confederate Government. Including the enormous one agent of destruction, the owners thrust their choice leaf into the maw of an agent equally relentless. The worst is over now, and the tobacco gone, the losers tell the story of their loss on themselves.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Murderers and Desperadoes in S. C.

Visit to the Battle-field of Cold Harbor

Sheridan's Cavalry pass thr'o Richmond.

NEW YORK, May 12.

The steamer Fulton from Port Royal on the 9th, brings Savannah dates to the 8th.

The Savannah *Herald* says: The flag of truce boat took up a party to Sister's Ferry on the 7th, en route for Augusta, meeting the rebel commission at Sister's Ferry.

Michler, with a band of murderers and desperadoes, is operating in South Carolina. They murder and plunder and a short time since Michler narrowly escaped, with a bullet fired through his hat by a negro.

The military cemetery at Port Royal contains the remains of about eighteen hundred Union soldiers. It is being improved and beautified.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 11th contains an official account of the visit of the members of the Christian Commission, accompanied by sixty men of the 67th Ohio, under Capt. Stevens, to the battle field of Cold Harbor, and the burial of the bodies of four hundred of our men found exposed.

Gen. Sheridan's cavalry, between 8,000 and 9,000 strong, passed through Richmond for the North on Wednesday. The portion of Gen. Sherman's Army of Georgia passing at Manchester, was expected to pass through Richmond yesterday. The confederate archives have been forwarded to the War Department.

IMPORTANT REVENUE DECISION.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

As some confusion exists concerning deductions, the following obtained from the Bureau of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may settle the difficulty: The amount paid out for insurance and for usual and ordinary repairs upon buildings and lands not exceeding the average paid for repairs for preceding five years may be deducted from a person's income in making their return. This rule is applicable not only to property returns, but to property occupied by tax payer, for instance; if total repairs for five years have been five hundred dollars, deductions for this year cannot exceed one hundred dollars, although expenditure may be greater. Permanent improvements or betterments made to increase the value of property, cannot be deducted.

REWARD FOR AN ASSASSIN.

ALBANY, May 12.

Gov. Fenton offers a reward of $1,100 for the apprehension and conviction of the assisin of Hon. Burr Burton, who was murdered in Syracuse on the 31 inst.

Important Decision—Appointment of Assessors.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

Attorney General Speed has given his opinion that the appointment of Assessors belongs to the President and not to Assessors, as by the act of 1865.

Trial of the Conspirators.

Their Counsel Fail to Appear.

The Scene of the Trials.

NEW YORK, May 12.

The daily papers continue to protest against the secret trial of the conspirators. Some of them have long editorials on the subject.

The *World's* Washington special says: It will be difficult to establish a case against prominent persons named as accessories. The trial, it is thought, will be very long. It is believed the trial will not be concluded much before the 1st of August, as there are some three hundred witnesses to be examined in the cases of a large number of the conspirators.

The man supposed to be Surratt, arrested near Chambersburg, Penn'y Vania, turns out to be no conspirator of any kind, though there is reason to believe he is a fugitive from justice.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

The building in which the prisoners have been confined since they were removed from the Monitors Saugus and Montauk, and in which they are to be tried, is the old penitentiary building, now included in the arsenal grounds. It is of brick, a little over three hundred feet long and fifty feet wide, and three stories in height. It was erected during the latter part of John Quincy Adams' term, and finished in the commencement of Jackson's Administration, the first Warden being a Colonel Williams, who had previously been the keeper of the Maryland Penitentiary, in Baltimore. The main entrance has been closed on the west front of the building, which is upon the banks of the river.

There are four rooms on a floor in this wing or end of the building. Those on the first floor were formerly occupied as the Inspector's room, &c. The rooms on the two floors above were occupied by the Warden's families. A large hall passes through this wing of the building, at the end of which is a heavy iron gate, opening into a room intended originally as the dining room, but which has been mostly used as a store-room. This room is about forty feet deep by the width (fifty feet) of the building, and forms the connecting link with the long apartment which forms the shell for the cells in range of cells. A corbel arch attaches to this gloomy, sparsely lighted, iron-warded store-room, from the fact that popular report places the scene of the trial in the southern half all that remains mortal of the assassin Booth.

From the room two ponderous iron gates open into the cell department immediately east. In passing through we came upon the cells constructed by order of Gen. Scott. The building was used for penitentiary purposes. The comb of these cells, as in most prisons running along the centre of the long room, with ample space between the lower cells and the walls and with the corridors to the upper ranges, affording access to cells and walks for the guards. These cells face north and south, and are built in four tiers, twenty in range, on each side, the whole number being 160.

Those on the upper tier were built originally for female prisoners, and with proper courtesy to the sex were made with a view to the comfort of the male prisoners. Subsequently a separate department was made for the female prisoners, and the lower tier of cells, with the halls in front, partitions into double their number, for the use of male prisoners.

The cells in this form a complete circuit round the comb of cells, are reached by a flight of steps at the west end of the range. From the head of the stairs we entered a hall, and from stairs lead into a large room over the store-room, and formerly used as a chapel. From the fact that this chapel is in the upper story, it is inferred that it should be used as the court room for the trial of the conspirators. It is intended, however, that this room is now so fully packed with arsenal material not convenient to be removed, that it was thought advisable to select some other room.

From the third tier of these cell galleries another short flight of steps leads into what was the male hospital, over the chapel. From this hospital the cells are reached by a hall made by penitentiary convicts to escape they shamming illness to get into the hospital for that purpose.

The cells are eighteen inches thick, the front being of stone, fifteen inches thick, in which a grating, and there is a small aperture at the bottom of the door for food. The doors are five and a half feet in height and two feet wide, and the cells inside measure a little short of eight feet deep, nine feet wide and seven feet high, with vaulted roofs.

Many of the old penitentiary prisoners deceased their cells as much as they could, and could obtain, sometimes with pictures set in frames of ingenious design, made of bone, leather, and other unusual material.

The walls between each of these cells are strongly built of brick, eighteen inches thick. At the end of the south wall of this room, double doors swing back into the prison yard, where were situated the work shops, enclosed by strong brick walls, on the top of which are sentry boxes and walks for guards, between which are walks for guards and sentinels.

Leaving the male department, a small iron door opens into the female department, in which are sixty-four cells of the same size as those in the male department. These cells are in a row with galleries around them. A door in the east end of the north wall opens into the yard and the female prison. The latter is situated the wash house. In these cells it is understood that the conspirators have been confined. Mrs. Surratt occupied one of the other out scattered through the different tiers. The walks separating the two departments, and leading to the warden's house of Mr. H. I. King and placed a sentinel inside the cells on the south side in the male department. Formerly there was but one order of prisoners and guards, but now there are sentinels to the quarters used by the Deputy Warden in the east end and the cells, viz: from the second tier to the cells on the second floor story hall of the dwelling of the Deputy Warden, which is an exact counterpart of the Warden's dwelling, and is also occupied, except that the third story is not divided by a hall.

The room on the north side of this east wing is thirty feet long and is also being fitted up and fenced for the trial-room. It has been furnished with carpets, chairs, tables, &c. In the female department, which does not connect with the male department, cell door ways have been cut so that the prisoners may be readily taken to and from the court room. The main stairway to this room opens in the north side of the room. The prisoner's dock has been erected in the south-east corner of the room extending twenty feet. It is on a platform about one foot high, and is surrounded by plain railing. The Court will be seated at a large table in the south side of the room. While the witness's stand will be to the right of this table, facing the prisoners and Court.

Within a short distance of the room is a spot celebrated as the locality where a number of British soldiers came to a sudden and untimely end, while engaged in the burning of Washington in 1814. On the day after the capture, a party of two hundred British soldiers with axes, hatchets and bill hooks came to the Arsenal grounds to complete the work of destruction, and while there one of the soldiers threw a lighted match into a dry well, in which it seems some of our own people had concealed sixty kegs of powder. The well and a magazine about twelve yards distant, full of shells, blew up with a tremendous explosion, unroofing the neighboring buildings, and killing a large number of the soldiers. A ghastly scene was afterwards presented of legs, arms and heads protruding from the mounds of earth thrown up by the explosion.

Army of the Tennessee at Petersburg

March through the City.

APPEARANCE OF THE TROOPS.

NEW YORK, May 12.

The *Tribune's* Petersburg special describes the arrival of the Army of the Tennessee on its march northward. As the different brigades and divisions of corps passed through the city their excellent marching, elasticity of step and fine soldierly appearance was the subject of remark of every one who witnessed them. Every man was in his proper place, and the different regiments were well closed up. The men looked fresh and tanned as they left Raleigh, and were in excellent spirits at the prospects of an early return to their homes. There are but few regiments in the command who have not marched upwards of 500 miles since their first enlistment and muster into the service. The flags which the different regiments and brigades carried, by their tattered and ragged appearance, told unmistakeably of very hard fought battles. General Logan received a despatch from General Grant, complimentingHim on his rapid march from Raleigh to Petersburg.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Attempted Swindle in Gen. Hancock's Name—Railroad Dividend.

NEW YORK, May 12.

The *Times'* Washington special says: Gen Hancock, who was personated by a scoundrel in the recent daring attempt at the banking swindle in Chicago, is in this city, in command of the Middle Department, and has not been absent for several weeks.

At the meeting of the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, held yesterday, a dividend of four per cent. on the stock of the main stem, and five per cent. on the Washington branch, was declared.

Incendiary Fires in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, May 12.

The hall occupied by Hooley's minstrels in Brooklyn took fire this morning, and all the scenery, wardrobe, working machinery of the establishment were destroyed. Loss $4,000. The land oil factory of Wm. Flanders, on Water street, Brooklyn, was also destroyed by fire this evening. Both fires were the work of incendiaries.

EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, May 12.

The *Post's* Washington correspondent says: The official statement of the number of emigrants arriving in this country in 1864 was two hundred and twenty-one thousand five hundred and thirty-five, of which one hundred and ninety-nine arrived at New York.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.

Jay Cooke reports subscriptions to day to the Seven thirty loan from all parts at $19,762,200. Among the largest subscriptions are: Third National Bank, Cincinnati, $255,000; First National Bank, New York, $100,000; Second National Bank, Chicago, $500,000; National Bank of the Republic, Boston, $1,000,000; Second National Bank, Boston, $800,000; First National Bank, Boston, $500,000; First National Bank, Syracuse $200,000; First National Bank, Philadelphia, $100,000; First National Bank, Baltimore, $500,000; Fisk & Hatch, New York, $1,195,700; Fourth National Bank, $79,000; Bank of North Bennington, $700,000; National Bank of Metropolis, Washington, $800,000; 2d National Bank of Cleveland, $300,000. There were also $9,618 in individual subscriptions of $1 50 and $1 each. A statement of the issues of Seven-Thirty bonds is now circulating through the newspapers whose inaccuracies we are requested to correct. Congress, in July, 1864, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow $400,000 000 in such form as he deemed best, of this amount $100,000 0 0 was issued as Ten-Forties $70,0 0 000 as Five-Twenties, and the balance, $230,0 0,000 as Seven-Thirties. On the third of March last Congress authorized a further sum of $600,000 000, $700 000 of this was taken and added to the $270 000,000 of 7-30s issued under the act of July, 1861 to $300,000,000. This made the first series of the 7 30 loan. This left $300,000,000 unissued of the amount authorized by the last. The issue of $200,000 000 of it as 7-30s was directed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Their sale commenced on the 1st of April last. This was the second series of the seven thirty loan. Its sale has averaged between $5,000,000 and $6,0 0,000 a day. Only about $350 0 0,000 of it remains this 12th day of May, when it is said there will be left at the Treasury under act of March 3d, 1865, $200,000,000. It is presumed that this amount will be issued in the shape of a third series of the 7-30 loan, payable nine years from the 15th of October next, and that it will have as rapid a sale as the preceeding series have had. The government will then be enabled to pay all its dues to soldiers, contractors and other creditors.

Our New York Correspondence.

First Annual Meeting of the American Freedmen's Aid Union—Anniversary of the Anti-Slavery Society—Annie Dick Inson's Address on "Our Martyred President."

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, May 10.

Would that all your readers could have been last night at the Cooper Union, at the first anniversary of this new Union, an association designed to bring together, for harmonious action, the different and sometimes conflicting elements working for the elevation of the colored people. This union has not been accomplished without great difficulty. But last night was a glorious success. The vast hall was crowded with an intelligent, earnest, appreciative audience, and they were not disappointed. The meeting was opened with an appropriate prayer by Rev. Dr. Howard, of your city, the only Presbyterian clergyman I noticed on the stage or taking any interest in the proceedings, except Rev. E. H. Webb, a returned missionary from India.

Judge Bond, of Baltimore, the President of the Freedmen's Union, made the first speech—admirable for its information as to the history of Emancipation in Maryland, and he gratefully acknowledged the assistance received from the Freedmen's Associations of Philadelphia and Boston. He said much was to be done yet in Maryland, and not for the freedmen alone. Emancipation there was the result of a strange combination of views and circumstances. It does not at all imply an earnest desire for the education and elevation of the negro, much less a readiness to give him a vote. "Those who are fully with us in this Freedmen's movement are few comparatively, and our means are limited. In many counties there is the bitterest opposition to our views; scarcely five in a hundred of the clergy are with us. But shall we be blamed for this? Not if it be the best we can do. Here is our help it is to be found. Let your Congressmen be of the right kind. Send to Washington men who will not be able to show their faces at home, if they bate one jot in this respect to the demands of a haughty, sullen, defiant race of rebels, even if they are conquered. These loyal leaders are far fitter for the ballot, ignorant though they be, than the equally ignorant but disloyal whites. To this point it must come."

Such was the spirit of Judge Bond's remarks, but I may have mingled part of his public speech with the more private talk we had over more private business meetings of the Union.

Judge Bond was followed by Mr. McKim, who paid a high tribute to the heroism of the negro suffrage, both as a duty to them and for our own salvation, and therefore, of course, the ballot. Until this people could get started, when they would provide them for themselves. He closed by introducing Dr. Peter Williamson, of Philadelphia.

He deprecated the idea of this old clothes movement. Let us alone, do us justice, give us our rights, and we ask no more favors. We can take care of ourselves. We have fought for you and laid down our lives. We came before you called as we were, before you did yourselves. When you sent us back to our masters; when you allowed us to be taken out of your camps, and sold down South, and we knew the end of war meant and will you give us, our wives and children, back to the tender mercies of our masters? Now that you have called us from throwing ourselves into the Federal ranks, the scales would not have been turned against you. Then we were not free enough to be worthy for old clothes. Give us our rights, and we'll buy our coats for ourselves.

He could not convey the slightest idea of the wondrous power with which he spoke for his race, and yet there was at times a tone about his talk that was not altogether pleasant.

After he had got through, Mr. W. Loyd Garrison was called for amid storms of applause.

I will not attempt to describe Mr. Garrison's speech; so full of modesty, of graceful diction, of courtesy; so free from a single word of reproach to former opponents. He could not operate with any body and every body was willing to work for freedom; so full of the spirit of '76 and of '1ick and of '12, and I wondered how it could be that men, professing loyalness, could ever have been willing to call which was right, and to bow down to an Arsenal grounds to complete the work of destruction, and while there one of the soldiers threw a lighted match into a dry well, in which it seems some of our own people had concealed sixty kegs of powder. The well and a magazine about twelve yards distant, full of shells, blew up with a tremendous explosion, unroofing the neighboring buildings, and killing a large number of the soldiers. A ghastly scene was afterwards presented of legs, arms and heads protruding from the mounds of earth thrown up by the explosion.

Mr. Garrison's speech in the morning, at the Anti Slavery Society meeting, was so happy, so apropos, that I resented his forgetting the opening one of the glorious career as the true and tried friend of the black man.

After he had got through, Mr. Douglass very happily and in the best spirit, attempted a reply—well conceived, well said, and, perhaps, no one in the land could have got better out of an awkward box.

George Thompson, Esq., was then called for, and the audience would take no denial. All I can say of his speech is, that though it was late, very late, and half the audience were on their feet to go, he held them as if spell-bound, and I listened to his burning words and to his earnest appeals to them to go forward not only in behalf of the right, of the negro—no only for their own salvation as American citizens, but in behalf of the oppressed masses of England and Ireland and the continent. The glorious America to trust the ballot in the hands of those but recently slaves, what further can the aristocrats and tyrants of the Old World say in favor of keeping it away from the masses of Europe? Go on in your noble cause, and soon the blessings of freedom, through your God-like example, shall extend throughout the whole world.

MAY 11.—As I failed to get my letter off yesterday morning, I add a few words as to another remarkable meeting at the Cooper Union last night. The occasion was Miss Anna E. Dickinson's lecture on "Our Martyred President." To say that it was a perfect success, is only saying what every one of your readers who heard her most admirable "Plea for Labor," in Pittsburgh, would expect. The audience, at times, could scarcely contain themselves. She was followed, in answer to the persistent demands of the audience, by Hon. H. Wilson, of the U. S. Senate. His speech was full of power, and had to be, to make it tolerated by such an audience after such a lecture.

This thing struck me, and was spoken to me about afterwards by others, to wit: The keen appreciation and analysis of what was said that as the demands of the hour, immediate, unconditional right of the negro to the ballot. The audience cheered and applauded with the wildest enthusiasm; but when he at one time talked about giving it to them, if it was necessary, it was an evident mistake. The repetition of such a thought would have spoiled the whole, and he felt it.

After Mr. Wilson, the audience would not be pacified till George Thompson, Esq., was induced to come forward. His impromptu effort last night was good—admirable—full of fine thoughts and most manly said, but it was a matter to be recollected for a life time, to hear him speak as he did of Mr. Lincoln. Others, said he, have spoken of the faults which grew out of his many virtues. Said he: he "I never saw them. Always has he seemed to me the noblest product of your American soil. Before or since your great revolution, you never had such a man. Talk of a monument of marble for such a man. It is in the hearts not only of the slaves, for whom he did so much and loved so truly; not only of your nation he saved, but in the hearts of the oppressed and down trodden of all lands."

But I cannot go on. Let me but add, when the New York *Herald* keen observer of the way the people are going, comes out so ultimely in favor of the immediate giving of the right of suffrage to the black man, just as to the white, it becomes every thoughtful man who regards the public favor to take heed.

The COMMERCIAL, of course, will see to it that in this mighty revolution—an emancipation in the beyond measure for its rapidity—it stands in the fore front of the fight. T.

SECOND EDITION

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Trial of Benj. G. Harris.

Attempt to Discredit the Witnesses for the Government.

THE DEFENSE OF THE ACCUSED.

The Case Concluded and Court Adjourned

Decision to be Published Next Week.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

The court martial for the trial of Benjamin G. Harris was resumed to-day, the court having adjourned this time in order to enable the accused to present his argument for defense. Judge Crane, of Baltimore, counsel for accused, said he labored under great embarrassment in conducting the defense, not having heard all the evidence for the prosecution. He had endeavored to ascertain the reliability of the witnesses, Chapman and Reed, without avail. Neither the Mayor, several Provost Marshals or chief detectives knew anything about the men. Yesterday he had visited Gen. Grant's headquarters and examined the rolls of the Thirty-second Virginia Regiment. The witnesses claimed to belong to Company of that regiment. Their names were not on the rolls, nor was there any evidence that they were really paroled prisoners. Mr. Harris being a warm personal friend of his and from his high character and integrity, the counsel could not believe him to be guilty of treason, particularly at this time, after the surrender of Lee and Johnston and the complete overthrow of the enemy. He would ask to introduce the rolls of the regiment, if paroled, that that was very probable they were on other rolls. As the witnesses refreshed their memories after the exam

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, MAY 13 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural, useful inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.

The loyal men of Allegheny county, comprising the Union party, are requested to assemble at the places of holding elections in their Wards, Boroughs, Townships and Precincts, respectfully, on SATURDAY, June 3d, 1865, and elect two delegates to represent each district aforesaid in a UNION CONVENTION, to be held at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, June 6th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating a Union ticket and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it.

The election of delegates in the Wards and Boroughs shall be by ballot between the hours of four and seven o'clock, p. m., and in the Townships between the hours of four and six o'clock, p. m.

By order of the Union Executive Committee.

A. M. BROWN, Chairman.

ALEX. HILANDS, D. O'NEILL, } Secretaries.

England in Humiliation.

It seems but fair to conclude that the events of the last month in this country have had the effect of crushing out, forever and completely, all sympathy abroad for the rebel cause. The London *Times* tells the South that it will find it extremely difficult to rid itself of the suspicion of complicity with the assassination. We know not what importance the *Times* may attach to the fact that Canada has been and still is the asylum of men who have employed the protection given them there to concoct schemes of plunder, arson and murder, and that the authorities of the Provinces have shielded from punishment those on whom such acts have been proven. Nevertheless, British authority has done this, even if it has not fostered some of the very assassins of the President. We perceive not how the *Times* can warn the South of the stigma in which the horrible crime involves it, and not comprehend that England, by the part she has taken in befriending the South, by affording as regards to at least some of the conspirators, shields in nearly the same relation to the South itself does to the crime. If it becomes necessary for the South to purge herself, what ought England do?

One thing, at least, we may hope for, which is, that we shall see no more English sympathy for the South, or injustice to the government of the United States. If England cannot efface from history what she has done in the past, she at least can make an honorable record in the future. That, by the aid she has given to the rebellion, she has assisted, not a great and just warfare, but abetted one of most horrid crimes that blacken the pages of history, is entirely certain. That she wished to see this government overthrown, and, without openly avowing it, by using every underhanded means, endeavored to effect such a purpose, cannot be denied. That in all this she has failed disgracefully, humiliatingly, she need not confess, for the world knows it. She need not accuse herself of any part of the guilt attaching to the assassination, but she can in future act as though she does not mean that the guilt of those whom she took to her bosom shall be upon her hands. We think she will do so.

Faithful to the Last.

The London *Times* is doing its best to be faithful to the rebel cause to the last. There being nothing left of it on which to hang a hope, or even a dubious prediction, it has taken to indulging its apprehensions for the Union, and the ability of the Federal government to manage its affairs. Thus, on the 27th of April, it said:

The task which lies before the President and his Cabinet is the most considerable that has engaged the attention of statesmen for several generations. It was doubtful whether Mr. Lincoln could have accomplished it; it is scarcely certain that Mr. Johnson can do so. The fate of a nation hangs in the balance, and we wait with anxiety to see which way it will turn."

It should be said the *Times* previously expressed the opinion that Vice President JOHNSON ought to resign, because he was not fit to hold the office of President. The great organ of the British aristocracy has learned a good deal of this country during the past four years—at least it has had the opportunity of doing so. It has much yet to learn; and one of the things it will learn is the eminent fitness of ANDREW JOHNSON for the high position to which he has been called. Nor is this all. It will learn that, so perfect is the machinery of this government, a snafu—such a one as would overturn the strongest European government—causes not so much as a tremor in our system, or a moment's confusion. The people of this country know, as well as the *Times*, that the task "before the President and his Cabinet is the most considerable that has engaged the attention of statesmen for several generations." We know that; and we know, too, that they are fully equal to the task, and that it will be completed. The *Times* will learn, moreover, that this Republic, under Providence, is master of its own destiny; that its fate depends not on so even a "balance" as it seems to suppose; that it has gone through its great trial, and is all the stronger for it.

If the London *Times* was not gloomy over this country it could not exist. It is a necessity with it. For generations it has, perhaps, unconsciously labored hard to cause the prediction to be true, that this Government would be overthrown and the independence of the South established. Every one of its ten thousand assertions in the interest of the rebels has been falsified, till now it actually has nothing to stand on. To indulge in gloomy forebodings, to be dispelled the next hour, is all it can do—occupation peculiarly suited to the state of disappointment into which it has been thrown by the triumph of the cause of the Republic.

The Price of Beef.

The beef that is retailed to consumers, in our markets, for fifteen and twenty-five cents a pound, costs the butchers five and seven cents. It requires no extraordinary penetration to reach the conclusion that here is a wrong to be righted. The public will not object to butchers making good profits, but on no ground can these rates be defended. They are extortionate, and without a parallel. We have the faith to believe they cannot long be maintained. It is barely possible the public the consumers—can do something toward bringing them down to the neighborhood of reason, by refusing, for a brief season, to buy. Cured meats and fish have fallen in prices, and early vegetables are coming in, and people can live on these, for a few days at least; and should a considerable portion of the community combine to try it in preference submitting to extortion, a wholesome lesson may be administered and good results secured.

Trial of the Conspirators.

The decision to try the conspirators by a military tribunal and in secret, is severely criticised by the press generally. The New York *Post* claims that the press of that city is unanimous on the subject,—which argues an odd mixing to say the least. On the contrary, the Washington *Chronicle*, supposed to be officially informed, says: "We would respectfully suggest to our cotemporaries whether it would not be better to wait a few days until all the arrangements for the trial have been made before attempting to obstruct the action of those who have it in charge? No patriotic man will pretend to deny that that which will promote the ends of justice, and secure the punishment of the assassins, is the great duty confided to this tribunal; and if it is accomplished, the mere manner of attaining it is exceedingly subordinate. The accused have their own counsel, and can call their own witnesses; and why should others seek for cause of cavil? The people will be speedily and regularly informed of what takes place, as well in regard to the testimony itself as to the final decision."

Fifteen Millions More!

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan keep up at an extraordinary rate. On Thursday the aggregate was over fifteen millions, making an aggregate for that, and the two preceding days, of about *forty-eight millions of dollars!* The aggregate subscriptions for the week, in all probability, will not fall much below seventy-five millions! The parallel of this, was never known. It is justly the subject of wonder at home, and will not be less so abroad, where evidence of exhaustion and weakness, in the place of extraordinary vigor, was confidently expected.

GRAND MILITARY REVIEW.—Great preparations are being made for the final review of the armies of the Republic in Washington. The veterans, at least many of them, are not anxious to get home, and are not altogether pleased at being detained for weeks for the grand review.

Severe Frost.

The severe frost of Thursday night, it is feared, will prove very disastrous in this region, particularly to grapes and strawberries, and perhaps to peaches and other fruit. In many places ice formed an inch thick, and the frost took a fatal hold on nearly everything not advanced beyond its influence or in some manner protected. The result of our inquiries leave but little doubt that the grape crop, on a wide belt of country, has been seriously effected, if not wholly cut off. Strawberry and all tender plants have been common sufferers. There is reason to hope that peaches have to a very considerable extent escaped, though as to that our information is yet indefinite.

COMING INTO THE OLD CHANNEL.—The Philadelphia papers notice the arrival in that city of a large invoice of Georgia cotton yarn, the first that has reached there since the war began. It was from the Eagle Mills, and was packed in large boxes, owing to the fact that there is not in Macon a single yard of bailing cloth nor a ream of packing paper with which to put the yarn up in its former sized packages. The consignees are now parceling it out according to custom, and wrapping and labeling it as the trade are accustomed to see it. How beggard and impoverished Georgia has made herself by this war is plainly illustrated by this first shipment of what was once its leading staple production, cotton yarn.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS.—Notwithstanding the fact that gold has fallen from $2 85 to $1 30, the prices of provisions have not appreciably fallen. Although cattle do not command so high prices as they did a few weeks ago, our butchers still keep up the prices that have ruled for the past year. Everything the farmer buys is lower, while for everything he sells he demands and gets the same exorbitant prices prevailing when the Government was a large purchaser. The demand of the Government is daily growing less, and soon this state of high prices will pass away.

RECONSTRUCTION.—It is understood, on good authority, that the precedent made, by the Administration, of Virginia, will be followed in dealing with all the other States in the late insurrection. They will be dealt with in such order as their several conditions invite executive attention. It is not doubted that it will not be many months before they will be gathered into the old family circle again. It is Mr. LINCOLN'S policy that is being substantially carried out.

NEW NAIL MACHINE.—The Wickersham nail machine, a new invention, is on exhibition in Philadelphia. Each machine is capable of turning out fifty Kegs of the best quality of nails per day. The value of the machine is really great, and all our iron men should see it.

THE TOBACCO LEAF.—This is the title of a new weekly paper, devoted to the interests of the tobacco trade, published in New York by C. PITSHING. It will doubtless be largely patronized by tobacco growers and dealers.

ALL ABOUT PETROLEUM AND MINING.—A New York weekly journal, devoted to the development of the petroleum and mining interests of the United States, has been enlarged and much improved.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.—In New York Petroleum stocks are more active, and the prospect of this description of securities is considered very satisfactory.

General Intelligence.

The Pennsylvania Grand Lodge of Good Templars will meet in Lewistown on the 14th of June.

The high water in the Monongahela river has washed away the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bridge at Fairmont.

The Californians are experimenting in cotton. A man in Calveras has twelve acres growing finely.

The *Dispatch*, a paper published at Amador California, has been suppressed by General McDowell for exulting over the murder of the President. Two editors were arrested.

A New York inventor has secured a patent for a kind of railway running gear which will lessen the chances for accidents, and enable trains to run sixty miles an hour. A very desirable invention.

Small silver change has made its appearance again in Philadelphia and other Eastern cities. Three cent pieces are becoming plentiful, and the little fifty-cent fractional currency bill is useless to retain it.

The catalogue of the University of Michigan, just issued, shows the number of students in the literary department to be 279; medical, 41; law, 269; total in the institution, 951. Twenty-six States and Canada. The number of degrees conferred was 136.

Among the new fashions in New York, at present, is this, that no lady goes to the grave with a husband, child, or friend. Women are compelled to sit solitary in the house, while the gentlemen attend the burial. Many laugh at the heartless custom, but fashion is inexorable.

It is stated that the representatives of the Christian Commission, who paid a "visit of ceremony and respect" to the rebel General Lee at Richmond, have been recalled, and their authority to act as delegates revoked by the commission at Philadelphia.

A letter from Paris, received in Washington, shows clearly that there is no truth in the report of English journals that Napoleon has proposed an alliance defensive or offensive with England and Austria against the United States in Mexico or Canada.

A fiery Protestant preacher, by the name of Don Ambrogio, is making no little sensation in Italy. He suffers imprisonment frequently, but no sooner is he at liberty than he begins again. He exhorts to the free study of the bible, and the corporteurs, following in the track, make large sales.

A great sheep show was held in Canandaigua on Wednesday, at which more than one hundred exhibitors had on exhibition over six hundred head of immensely valuable sheep, mostly Merinos and Spanish. It was the largest and best show ever held in the United States.

A national cemetery is to be established at Antietam, and the Legislature of Maryland has appropriated $7,000, expecting each State whose soldiers fell in the fight to appropriate as much. An eligible tract of ten acres has been purchased on a part of the battle field, near the town of Sharpsburg, embracing the ground occupied by General Lee as a signal station, from which the whole of the ground fought over can be viewed.

Advices from Bermuda announce the conclusion of the investigation of the alleged plot to introduce the yellow fever into New York. No new developments came to light from further evidence. The magistrates had decided to send the case to the Attorney General for prosecution before the Court of General Assizes or Quarter Sessions. The prisoner, Swan, was remanded for bail in £30, with two sureties for £15.

The Chairman of the Committee on Arms, Trophies and Relics of the Chicago Sanitary Fair, has received a lock of George Washington's hair, presented by Hon. Z. C. Lee, of Baltimore, a descendant of Gen. Lee. Judge Lee says that his mother received these precious relics from Mrs. Lear, wife of Lincoln Lear, Washington's private secretary, who cut off the locks from the head of the *Father of his country* after his death.

Governor Curtin has made arrangements that whenever a Pennsylvania soldier is killed, or dies of disease while in the service, transportation is furnished for one person from his home to the place where the remains of the soldier may be, and also for both the person who goes for the body of the deceased and the remains back to his home. The transportation is furnished by Colonel H. H. Gregg, Chief of Transportation at Harrisburg. In applying for transportation the name of the deceased soldier, his rank, company, regiment, and date of death, relative to whom the friend going for his remains should be given.

A recent visitor to Mount Vernon reports the place in a good state of preservation, it having been religiously regarded as neutral ground. The Agent of the Mount Vernon Association, who has remained there, is a bitter secessionist, and treats all visitors, Federal and rebel, alike. Nothing for transportation the name of the deceased soldier, his rank, company, regiment, date of death, relative to whom the friend going for his remains should be given.

A recent visitor to Mount Vernon reports the place in a good state of preservation, it having been religiously regarded as neutral ground. The Agent of the Mount Vernon Association, who has remained there, is a bitter secessionist, and treats all visitors, Federal and rebel, alike. Nothing will keep up the prices that have ruled for the past year. Everything the farmer buys is lower, while for everything he sells he demands and gets the same exorbitant prices prevailing when the Government was a large purchaser. The demand of the Government is daily growing less, and soon this state of high prices will pass away.

EULOGY

DELIVERED BY

REV. JOHN B. CLARK, D. D.

before the citizens of Snowden and Upper St. Clair Townships, in Bethel Church, May 9, A. D. 1865.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

On February 12th, 1809, in the State of Kentucky, a child was born in a humble home. In childhood he was transferred to the almost unbroken forests of Indiana, and in manhood's prime was settled in the capital of the State of Illinois. The name of that child and man is Abraham Lincoln. Like other stars which have brightly shone in the American constellation, no attractive or brilliant glare marked its rising. His early life was in the midst of poverty and toil. When he was able to swing the axe and maul he was set to uncover the forest-shaded soil for the plow of the husbandman, by which, in later days, he received the appellation of "rail-splitter." In no sense did his early circumstances give any promise of the greatness for which God designed him. That system of common schools by which a liberal education is now afforded to the masses, did not exist where he lived. President Lincoln was emphatically a self made man. He received but six months of schooling. In a log cabin, in the wilds of Indiana, under the tuition of a faithful mother, his mind began to develop and betray a burning thirst for knowledge. And, as years rolled on, his mental treasures increased, until we find him a surveyor, and finally a lawyer of no mean reputation in a State, the heart of whose people to-day idolizes his memory. Ever honest and humble, faithful and industrious, he grew in favor with the people. In politics he was a Whig, and as such was chosen to represent his district in the Congress of the United States. From there he returned again to Springfield, the same humble and pure minded man, to prosecute his chosen profession.

As yet he had no national reputation. Indeed he does not seem to have been ambitious of it. While in common with other devoted friends of free government, he exerted himself for the adoption of such policies as he believed would best subserve the interests of the whole people, he did not seek official position and responsibility. He preferred rather to be a useful subject than a famous leader. Thus he remained in comparative seclusion until the question of slavery began to roll a mighty wave of agitation over the land. When he saw the representatives of the people and leading men about to solemnly declare that the slaveholder might carry his negroes into any territory of the Union and enjoy the same protection of law for his peculiar institution as was guaranteed in the South, he could no longer be silent. This attempted outrage upon constitutional Liberty lit his soul with the fire of indignation, and like some unexpected meteor, he in terms of burning eloquence, flashed light over a nation. In the memorable contest with Stephen A. Douglas in the Senate of the United States was about to expire, either he or a successor was to be elected by the Legislature of Illinois. Mr. Lincoln resolved to be his competitor for the place and challenged Mr. Douglas to debate the great moral and political questions at issue, in the audience of the people. That challenge was accepted. And with, not pronouncing to whom the palm of victory belonged, I will say that no discussion, either in the Senate or before the people, more clearly set forth the infamous demands of the South and the true principles of Republican liberty. But the people were slow of heart to believe what the South, in its madness, was daily avowing. Senator In June following the Republican Convention met at Chicago to nominate a President and Vice President for the campaign of 1860. To the surprise of the masses, Mr. Lincoln was nominated, and in November, by a majority of the electoral votes, he was chosen President of the United States. Then the excitement which he proclaimed in the debate with Mr. Douglas, that the duty of the American people was to "put out the fires and let the sun shine," found another inch of soil with your criminal foot, received an echo in the popular heart, and the mutterings of the rebellion, which for years was that voice, that under God, it has broken every letter and called up from the dark grave of bondage, four millions of living freedmen!

When his election was known, the South began to speak of the right to break up the Union. Many in the North sympathized with this discontent. Threats were made that he should not be inaugurated—secret plots of assassination were laid. When the hour arrived, Southern brag and threat were such common things that most of us supposed the present rebellion was inaugurating would soon subside. The 4th of March, 1861, came, and Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated as President. In his message there was a happy blending of the gentle and the firm. His dignified bearing, his assured self-possession, his unbroken courage, has at last secured the respect and admiration of the world.

The past and his history are indeed a mystery. His rising, his acting, his dying, who can fully explain? The Why of these is above human ken. His birth and education made him emphatically the representative, not of a class, but of the people. America never had a President who so deeply sympathized with the toiling millions. He represented the people, and Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated as President, in

The Daily Commercial

Lecture on Cooking.

Professor Blot continues his lectures on cooking, in New York. His last was on the following:

BILL OF FARE.

Bisque (soup) of Lobster.
Eels, a la Tartar.
Haricot of Mutton.
Macaroni, au gratin.
Asparagus, Fried.
Croquettes of Rice.
Rissoles of Apples.

Professor Blot commenced by calling particular attention to the necessity of providing a live lobster, when ladies are desirous of avoiding those unpleasant and sometimes dangerous results, that occasionally occur from eating stale shell fish of this kind. The lobster used on this occasion was a lively specimen, which the cook placed in a kettle filled with cold water. A tablespoonful of salt being added, the cover was put upon the kettle, which was then placed in a very warm position over the fire. The lobster boiled until his shell was red, then the cook cut off its tail, removing the flesh. The two large claws, with the meat in them, with the other empty shells, were next pounded fine, in a mortar. They were then placed in a pan on the fire. A pint of broth from the "Alphabet" kettle, but for this size of an egg, was added—the whole being slowly boiled for twenty minutes. The cook next poured this preparation through a colender into a bowl; added another pint of broth, and put this soup in a saucepan upon the fire, where it simmered for about half an hour. When it was ready for the table, some small square pieces of bread, fried in drippings, were added to the soup.

Three eels, cut in pieces, about three inches long, were placed in a saucepan, containing a quart of cold water, one teaspoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of vinegar being added, the fishes were boiled for ten or fifteen minutes. They were then removed from the water, rolled in a batter made of two eggs, then rolled in bread crumbs, and fried in hot drippings. The eels were afterwards served with the following sauce: "three chalots, or small onions, two stalks of parsley, chopped together, placed in a bowl, the yolk of an egg, a teaspoonful of mustard, half a teaspoonful of salt, pinch of pepper, well mixed together. Then a tablespoonful of sweet oil was gradually stirred in; half a tablespoonful of vinegar, and a half tablespoonful of sweet oil, with a few more drops of vinegar. This sauce was thoroughly mixed together and without any cooking, placed in a cool place until poured over the fish, when they were ready.

Two pounds of meat, cut off in small pieces, from a shoulder of mutton, were put in a saucepan containing four tablespoonful of melted grease (dripping), a pint of broth, two sliced turnips, and two sliced carrots. Those articles were first allowed to boil directly over the fire, and after two tablespoonful of flour had been stirred in, they were removed to the back of the range, where they cooked slowly for about an hour. This Harriott, or mutton stew, was then turned out on a platter and placed on the table for the inspection of the ladies, who pronounced it very nice.

A handful of macaroni, broken up, having been placed in a quart of water, at its first boiling; butter the size of an egg and two teaspoonsful of salt were added. This was boiled until the macaroni was, creamy soft. It was then taken from the fire, and two table spoonsful of grated cheese, and one table spoonful of butter mixed with it. It was then turned upon a tin platter, previously greased with butter and dusted with bread crumbs. A table spoonful of bread crumbs, and one of cheese, were next dusted over the macaroni. A piece of butter, the size of a walnut, being placed in the centre, the platter and its contents was consigned to the oven where it remained for about fifteen minutes. The macaroni was then ready for the table, on which it was placed with the other dishes.

A bunch of asparagus, with a teaspoonful of salt, was placed in water, at first boiling. While the asparagus was boiling—until tender—a batter was prepared as follows: Four ounces of flour, a teaspoonful of salt and a pinch of sugar were gradually mixed with half a tumbler full of cold water. In another bowl the whites of two eggs were beaten to a stiff froth, and mixed with the paste as above made. Each sprig of boiled asparagus was afterwards dipped in this batter and fried in hot drippings.

Nine ounces of rice was soaked a few minutes in warm water, then placed in a saucepan containing a quart of water. At first boiling, this water was poured off. A pint of milk and half a tumbler of warm water, with the rind of a lemon, were added. The rice was then cooked until soft, taken from the fire, and the lemon peel removed. Four eggs, one after the other, being stirred in with a spoonful of sugar, the cook poured the mixture upon a platter, brushed with sweet oil. The rice was now put in a cool place, where it remained half an hour. Then half of the cooked rice was placed in a bowl, and mixed with five tablespoonfuls of flour. Upon a board kept dusty with flour, it was next fashioned into a lengthy roll. This was cut into pieces four inches long. These pieces were dipped into batter made of three eggs, rolled in bread crumbs, and fried in hot drippings.

A quart of green apples, peeled, quartered and seeded, with two table spoonfuls of sugar, one fourth of a lemon, a small piece of cinnamon, and half a glass of cold water, were placed in a saucepan and boiled twenty minutes. Then they were turned into and mashed through the holes of a colander. Some puff paste (not used at a private lecture) being rolled out thin was cut in round shapes. In the centre of these shapes a spoonful of the apple sauce was placed. One edge of the paste was brushed with cold water to make it stick, and the other edge of the paste turned over. These apple "turn overs," or "Rissoles," were placed in a dripping pan, brushed with the yolk of an egg, placed in the oven and baked twenty minutes.

The cook worked rapidly, and had completed the business of preparing these articles by half-past three o'clock—thus cooking the above dinner in two hours and a half, to the great delight of some ladies from the country, anxious to return home by an early train.

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Col. L. B. DUFF will be a candidate for nomination to the office of District Attorney, before the Union County Convention, which meets June 6th, 1865. my2 Tuesdaw

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK is a candidate for renomination to the office of District Attorney, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention, which will meet upon Tuesday, the 6th day of June next. Delegate election on Saturday afternoon, June 3d, 1865. my4dawtc

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—I will be a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, subject to the nomination of the next Union County Convention. ALEX. M. WATSON.
ap24dtc

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER of a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give a brilliant satisfactory tint.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

This SINGLE DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

In USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DIRTY, DISTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, which an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. L. MATHEWS, General Agent.
19 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR INVIGORATOR, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oct29-1y

☞ AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
Washington city, April 25, 1865.

Will be sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

BALTIMORE, Maryland, THURSDAY, May 11th, 1865.
CARLISLE, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, May 11th, 1865.
WILMINGTON, Delaware, THURSDAY, May 18th, 1865.
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania, FRIDAY, May 26th, 1865.

TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES,

at each place.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the Army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 a. m. Terms cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. ERIN,
Brevet Brigadier General, in charge Field Division Q. M. G. O.
my11-1m|5 26

☞ CAUTION TO

Proprietors of Rolling Mills.

Whereas it has been ascertained that Rolling Mills, constructed in accordance with Letters Patent granted to J. Fritz, October 11th, 1856, and Letters Patent granted to J. and G. Fritz, September 27th, 1859, are used in several establishments without permission from the owner of said patents. Such infringers are hereby notified that prompt legal proceedings will be taken against them unless they communicate with the undersigned at an early date with the view of making an equitable settlement for past infringements.

Licenses to use the inventions patented as aforesaid will be granted on liberal terms by the undersigned the owner of said patents.

JOHN M. KENNEDY,
(Sole assignee of J. & J. G. FRITZ.)
132 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
ap26 May 1, 13, 16, 19 & 24

☞ NEW EVIDENCE.

LUBIN'S COCOANUT CREAM

WILL

Restore and Promote the Growth

OF

HAIR ON BALD HEADS.

Read the Following.

A gentlemen who resides in this city, informed us on Saturday last that by the use of Cocoanut Cream he had restored a fine head of hair. Previous to the use of the Cream, he was entirely bald, and had almost despaired of ever having a natural growth of hair again, but by the use of the valuable restorer he has become the possessor almost a miracle. For sale at

FULTON'S Drug Store,
my10-tfsaw Fifth street.

☞ CHEAP WALL PAPERS—

A splendid variety, at No. 107 Market street, one door from Fifth street.
ap24 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

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The sale of the first series of $300,000,000 of the 7-30 Loan was completed on the 31st of March, 1865. The sale of the second series of Three Hundred Millions, payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. *In the short space of thirty days, over One Hundred Millions of this series have been sold*—leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest is payable semi-annually in currency on the 15th of December and 15th of June by Coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed anywhere. It amounts to

One cent per day on a			$50 Note.
Two cents	"	"	$100 "
Ten	"	"	$500 "
20	"	"	$1000 "
$1	"	"	$5000 "

More and More Desirable.

The Rebellion is suppressed, and the Government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thus with drawing from market as borrower and purchaser.

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The Seven-Thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity, at the option of the holder, into

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GOLD-BEARING BONDS

Which are always worth a premium.

FREE FROM TAXATION.

The 7-30 notes cannot be taxed by towns, cities counties or States, and the interest is not taxed unless on a surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate levied on other property.

SUBSCRIBE QUICKLY

Less than $200,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other loans. *It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be offered to the public.*

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan the National Banks, State Banks, and private bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.
May 1, 1865.

Subscriptions will be received by the First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Second National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, Pittsburgh Pa.
Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh Pa.
Iron City National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mechanics' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Union National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
People's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
German National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
my9-fsaw&tc

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WM. HENDERSON as the CARPENTER OF ROUEN

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The Carpenter.....Wm Henderson.
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To conclude with the startling play of
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The entire Company in the cast.
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Were the slave again must revere the patriotic heroes who have

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Afternoon doors open at 2 o'clock.

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[Extract from the Minutes.]
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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.

Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

Office: No. 89 Grant street,

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Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

No. 98 DIAMOND STREET,

m PITTSBURGH, PA

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,

No. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH

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STEEL & BAILEY, STOCK BROKERS, Wilkins Hall,

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stock.

Rates of Commission.

Oil Stocks selling at $2 and under.....1% per cent.
Oil Stocks selling at $2 and up to $12.....1 per cent.
Oil Stocks selling at $12 and up to $50.....½ per cent.
Oil Stocks selling at $50 and over.....¼ of 1 per ct.

STEAM GUAGES, &c.—ASHCROFT'S Guages and Low Water Detectors.

SHAW & JUSTICE'S Mercury, Steam and Blast Guage.

EASTMAN'S and other approved Guages.

CLARK'S Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating draft of steam.

STEAM GUAGES, tested, repaired and adjusted.

CHAS. MAGGI,
my2-1y Agent for the above, 118 Third street.

GLOVES AND MITTENS.

FUR, KID, BUCK and other

Gloves and Mittens.

A full stock at
nov7 R. H. PALMER'S,
84 Wood street.

REFINED SUGARS.

50 bbls. Refined Sugars, Crushed, Pulverized, at For sale by
jan3 GEO. E. JONES & CO.,
141 Water street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY CO., PA., PITTSBURGH, April 21st, 1865.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st Section of an Act relating to Allegheny county, passed May 21st, 1841, I, Darlington Aiken, Jr., treasurer of said county, hereby give notice that I will personally or by deputy attend for the purpose of receiving taxes in the several Wards, Boroughs, Townships and Precincts of said county, at the place of holding general elections therein respectively, on the following days from 10 o'clock a. m. until 3 o'clock p. m., to wit:

First Ward, Pittsburgh; First Ward, Allegheny; East Birmingham, Sharpsburg and Elizabeth Boroughs, Elizabeth, Neville, South Fayette, Snowden, Penn, Marshall, Ross and Pawn Townships,

ON MONDAY, MAY 22d.

Second Ward, Pittsburg; Second Ward, Allegheny; South Pittsburgh, West Elizabeth and Duquesne Boroughs; Crescent, Upper St. Clair, Baldwin, Franklin, M'Candless, Plum and Harrison Township.

ON TUESDAY, MAY 23d.

Third Ward, Pittsburgh; First Precinct Third Ward, Allegheny; Monongahela and Tarentum Boroughs; Moon, Scott, Lower St. Clair, Jefferson, Patton, Sewickley, Elus and Reserve Townships.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 24th.

Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh; Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Precinct, Third Ward, Allegheny; West Pittsburgh, Sewickley and Manchester Boroughs; Findley, Union, Vegansico, Mifflin, Wilkins, Richland and East Deer Townships.

ON THURSDAY, MAY 25th.

First Precinct, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh; Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh; First Precinct, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; First Precinct, Birmingham; First Ward, Lawrenceville, and Mt. Keesport Boroughs; North Fayette, Charlters, Liberty, Collins, Ohio, Hampton and West Deer Townships

ON FRIDAY, MAY 26th.

Second Precinct, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh; Tenth Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Precinct, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; Second Precinct, Birmingham; second Ward, Lawrenceville and Temperanceville Boroughs; Robinson, Pitt, Peebles, M'Clure, Stuler and Indiana Townships.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 27th.

Taxes can be paid at the Treasurer's office, within three months from the date fixed in the foregoing districts subject to FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT, for prompt payment to day per son paying the whole amount of their taxes. ap28

CARPETS.

We are receiving by

STEAMER AUSTRALASIAN

A large assortment of the celebrated Crossley

ENGLISH BRUSSELS

AND RUGS,

Imported by ourselves, including

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,

never before in this city.

Having bought gold at the present low rates, we offer these and our entire stock of

AMERICAN BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

At the lowest rates to be found in the market.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth street.

ap2

SOMETHING NEW.

Metal Hydrometers,

That will not break or get out of order,

FOR TESTING CARBON OIL.

Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of dealers and those engaged in refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; its adjustment being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon as an article that has long been sought for, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

For sale by the Manufacturer.

GEO. E. SHAW,

No. 58 Fifth street.

Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order. mh11

JENNINGS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

FOR OIL AND SALT WELLS.

No. 220 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa.

TOOLS WARRANTED MADE OF BEST QUALITY JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

Parties desiring it can be furnished with an entire outfit for boring wells.

Orders addressed through Pittsburgh Post Office will receive prompt attention. mh31-6m

COPYING PRESSES.

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ENVELOPES.

PAPERS of every description,

And a large supply of STATIONERY.

FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN,

PRINTER AND STATINER.

ap11 corner of Wood and Third streets.

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

Pig Iron and Blooms,

No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 45, 56 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails. Philadelphia [illegible] pounds to the yard.

GLOBE MARBLE WORKS,

No. 51 Wayne st., East side, near Pa. Railroad Passenger Station, Pittsburgh.

would invite the attention of persons desiring anything in the marble line to call and examine my stock of finished monuments, grave stones, &c. Having secured the services of some of the best artists of the Eastern cities, I am prepared to execute any kind of work in my line in a style not to be surpassed.
my18-6m R. A. COLVILLE.

MEDICAL.

GEO. W. WHITE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office cor. of Montgomery avenue and Sandusky st., ALLEGHENY CITY.

Formerly occupied by Dr. Bayer. ap20-1m

PARK & BRILL,

(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,

Third door below R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

No 341, COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, 25 cts. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Brown's Bronchial Troches. Cary's Cough Cure. Ramsom's Hive Syrup and Tolu. Sozodont. Seiller's Cough Syrup. Carbonate Ammonia. Extract Calabria Licorice. Extract Logwood. dec

CHAS. H. SUPER,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES.

CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS.
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PULASKI FIRE BRICK WORKS

JACOB S. PRICE,

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FIRE-BRICK,

TILE AND FURNACE LINING.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 87 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of every description.

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

may9

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. TIERNAN, PRES'T. | PH. R. MERTS, V.P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS MAY 12, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
Gold	1 50	
Merchants' & Manuf's Nat. Bank		60 50
Allegheny National		73 00
German National Bank	140 00	
Monongahela Savings Bank		50 00
Allegheny & Pittsburgh, with div.		9 00
Columbia	48 00	
Fleming and Blood Farm		1 50
Oil Basin		7 50
Oil Creek and Cherry Run		3 75
Cherry Run Central		1 93
Tarr, Story & Cherry Run		83
Merchants'		96
Ritchie		75
Cherry Run & Pit Hole		75
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia		1 65
Federal	98	1 00
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	1 00	1 20
Ohio Valley		1 40
M'Aboy Cherry Run		1 00
Ross		1 00
Western Pennsylvania		1 50
Duck Creek	8 80	
Union Lubric		75
Phœnix		1 00
Stella		25
Central Basin		1 00
Star Wells		1 25
Bergen		2 00
Banner Oil		1 40
Cherry Run & Blood		90
Revenue		1 00
Rouseville		8 00

REPORTS OF SALES.

50 shares Merch'ts' & Manu'f's Nat. B'k 73 00
50 do Columbia Oil, ex div 50 00
200 do Federal 1 00
300 do Federal 1 00

FRIDAY, May 12, P. M.

The transactions at our stock boards, although still small in comparison with former times, show a much improved feeling and disposition to operate. Prices are very low, and with some few exceptions show a tendency rather downward, but outside orders are coming in for the more promising oil stocks, and investors are quietly planting their money where they think it will in due time increase to fair proportions.

The Board of Brokers list shows a more active feeling prevailing there. Some recent accessions to the list of members has infused more spirit, and under the liberal policy recently adopted, we may look for further accessions to its members, and increased interest in its transactions.

—The Peoples' Board last evening was fairly attended, but transactions were few, and the bidding languid and prices entirely too low for sensible holders. The actual sales were:

100 shares Cherry Run and Pittsburgh..... 1 10
100 shares Merchants'..... 96
250 shares Cherry Run and Blood Farm..... 75
80 shares Cherry Run and Pittsburgh..... 1 10

The closing prices on the calling of the list were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked
Acme	25 00	
Allegheny River	3 00	
Allegheny & Pittsburgh	9 00	
Banner	1 25	1 40
Bergen		2 00
Central Basin		1 00
Cherry Run Central		1 85
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh		1 20
Cherry Run & Pit Hole	65	75
Duck Creek	8 00	
Etna Oil & Mining	60	
Eldorado	1 00	
Federal	1 00	1 10
Fleming & Blood	1 00	1 50
Fuller Reserve		50
Great American	5 25	
Hemlock	2 00	
Horseneck	90	1 10
McAboy & Cherry Run	90	1 00
Monongahela Pioneer		1 10
Ohio Valley	1 00	1 35
Oil Basin, of Phila	7 00	
Oil City and Pittsburgh	1 80	2 25
Paxton		2 75
Pittsburgh and New York		35
Pittsburgh & Philadelphia	1 30	1 60
Revenue		1 10
Ritchie		1 00
Ross		1 00
Rynd Farm	2 75	3 25
Shirk's Island		40
Stella	25	40
Star Wells		1 75
Steel Well		25 00
Tack Petroleum, of New York	1 70	2 25
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	65	80
Union Lubric	50	70
Western Pennsylvania		1 50
West Virginia, of Pittsburgh		1 50
Whitely Creek	1 25	1 75

—It is surmised that the present depression in the oil stock market in Philadelphia is partly owing to the developments made in some preliminary investigations into the late defalcations of the teller of the Commercial Bank of that city. The insane spirit of speculation that characterized that market last fall had induced men to stake more than "their all" on a chance in oil stocks, and hundreds of individuals who were hitherto regarded as prudent and cautious, rushed madly far beyond their means, and have become utterly ruined. Oil companies which were properly organized, but whose funds have been misused and grossly squandered, have become comparatively worthless, and the stock that sold readily a few months ago for fifteen dollars a share will scarcely bring one dollar to-day.

—The dry goods trade at New York and Boston, according to the commercial reports, continues active, though in some instances prices had declined a little from the highest advance under the recent upward movement. All seasonable goods, including ginghams, and such fancies, are eagerly sought after at prices quite up to the standard. At the last auction sales many of the lots sold were duplicated. Cotton and woollen manufactures were inactive, and pointed to lower prices. The decline in these productions is no doubt influenced by the probable change in the altered aspect of the cotton market. The war being substantially ended and free trade throughout the entire length and breadth of the country daily widening, the question is not only how to reach our great staple, cotton, but how much is there at the South awaiting a market? Calculations and estimates put the amounts widely apart, but among the better informed, or those claiming the most reliable information on the subject, there is some unity of opinion that the cotton in all the Southern States on the 1st of April, amounted to two and a half millions of bales. This may be an over estimate, but assuming it to approach the truth, the indications are a quick and steady decline in prices. Under the new trade regulations, or rather, with the extirpation of trade regulations, commerce with the South will quickly revive. Already lines of steamers are opening for the Southern ports; the old signs of the Charles'on, Savannah and Wilmington lines, the Northern cities, which looked down so drearily upon passers-by, on the wharves, for the past four years, once more mean what they say, and feel their own story of the victory which law and order have won. It is probable that the cotton which is now in the South will be brought out as rapidly as possible. An intelligent correspondent, an American cotton spinner, reasoning from the assumption of the amount of cotton to come on the market, with the prices and estimates of the probable production and consumption for the next two years, infers the following conclusions:

1. An abso ute loss to the English Cotton interest of $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 in the year 1865.
2. A loss which cannot be estimated in money to all countries which have entered on the cultivation of cotton, and a check to production which may ultimately restore our old monopoly.
3. A te porary decline in american cotton to about ten cents per pound, par of the machinery of England to pay specie at any higher price, and upon the supposition that the fair trade decline takes place we shall be seeing very poor, and under our high tariff shall not take command ties for cotton.
4. Enormous profits on cotton spi ners who survive the first crash, lay in at ex. and supply t eare market of the world, with prices constantly rising after the first great decline.
5. A severe and more permanent reverse to the manufacture of all other textile fa rics, which have nearly all been over s imulated by the scarcity of cotton.

The writer combats what he esteems an erroneous English opinion of our financial position, and argues that we cannot have a commercial crisis simply because our business men are not in debt—the debt of the country having been transferred from the people to the Government, and almost all commercial transactions being for cash in thirty days. Merchants may hold large stocks of goods, but they own them, and the decline in value only diminishes the amount of property they counted as earned in paper dollars. Stockholders and gold speculators fail, and no one cares except their victims. We have come down from 200 to 131 for gold without an important failure in any legitimate commercial pursuit. In this condition of business, with an annual product of seventy-five millions of dollars in gold and silver, with cotton, oil and grain to export, with few bonds or stocks held in England, but many in Germany for investment, and with a large call loan due us in England, how can we avoid drifting back into specie payments, we cannot but will or not? We give in brief the reasoning of this correspondent because of its suggestiveness. It is every merchant's business to study closely the many phrases of the problem of reviving commerce, and to make himself safe, and add to the commercial security of the community, by so shaping his courses as to steer clear of danger, and yet make all the headway possible. The fact that telegraphic communication is already opened between Washington and Macon, Georgia, shows that a great part of the South is really at peace. It is possible to ascertain, therefore, in a few days, with tolerable accuracy, how far from tide-water, and near what kind of roads, the cotton lies; what it will cost to bring it to the sea, and how much time it will require.

—The Bosson imports for the week were $731,611, against $421,477 last year, and the exports $696,000, against $484,562.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Saturday, May 13, 1865. }

BUSINESS yesterday presented no feature worthy of special notice. The demand was moderate and so were the transactions. The receipts of produce was limited, but sufficient to meet the present demands. The Monongahela river is becoming high. Despatches from Brownsville announce 80 feet of water and rising. The packets engaged in that trade have been compelled to suspend operations on account of high water. The oil men on the Allegheny have had another busy day in rescuing their property to prevent it from being swept away. There were no losses so far as we could ascertain. On the Monongahela landing business was pretty active. Among the arrivals was the Iron City. She returned to Parkersburg at noon, with a good trip. To-days packet for the oil regions is the Minerva. She will leave at noon. The Pilgrim did not get off last evening. She will take an early departure this day for Nashville. The fine packet Silver Cloud No. 2, leaves to-day for Cairo and St. Louis. The fleet steamer Highlander is the Cincinnati and Louisville packet. She will be followed by the Camelia, Capt. Jesse Deans. The favorite packet Alex. Speer leaves punctually at 4 P. M., for Zanesville and intermediate ports. The A No. 1 packet Golden Era eats loose this day punctually at 12 M. for Portsmouth and way points. Passengers and shippers can rely on this line. The Armadillo and Armenia are awaiting their turn. They are destined for St. Louis and the upper rivers. The John S. Hall and Pilgrim are at the landing, but have not decided which port to load for. Among the fleet boats due is the Kenton, one of the best boats of her class afloat. The sales that came under our notice were as follows:

LIME—The demand is improving. We note sales 75 bbls at $2 25 per bbl; sales from store at $2 50.

LEAD—The market was dull with only a limited demand for galena at $9 50@10.

HAY—The receipts for some days past have been very limited. Prices have ruled pretty steep at the scales. Sales 10 loads at prices ranging from $24@27 per ton.

FLOUR—The market has undergone no change for some days, the sales being restricted to small operations to meet the home trade. No inducement is offering off for outside orders. Holders have not given way, hence the week's operations were only limited, as follows: Extra family—Sales 150 bbls from store at $8 50@9 00; 100 bbls at $8 75; 130 do, time terms were withheld.

BUTTER—The market was not very active. Prices had a downward tendency. We note sales 24 packages at 26@28c for choice, and lower prices or inferior.

POTATOES—Are selling, the supply not being sufficient to meet the wants of the home demand. Sales, 14 packages at 220@230.

ONIONS—Are unchanged. Sales of 170 bush at 80; 40 bush do at $2 75.

BACON was in moderate demand for home purposes. The supply on hand is ample for all ordinary purposes. Among the sales we note the following: Shoulders, 5 000 ℔s at 17@17½c; 2 000 Sides at 18c. Sugar Cured Hams—sales 4 000 ℔s at 21½c. Sales of Canvassed at 22½@23½c.

CHEESE—The market was steady, but not very active. Sales of 40 boxes Western Reserve at, for new, 20c; for old, 21@22c.

DRIED BEEF—We note sales of 1,200 ℔s at 19c. LARD—There is small sales were made at 19½c ℔ ℔s for No. 1 article.

GRAIN—The market has ruled dull all week. the attention being confined to the sales to meet the wants of the home trade. Wheat—The transactions were light and prices were unchanged. We quote figures. Corn was dull, prices being very uncertain, and it would hardly bring 90c. Oats dull, with sales of 750 bushels at 62c. From store the usual advance was obtained.

FISH—Was in steady demand at the following prices, viz: Mackerel, No. 1 Bay, $19@20; No. 2 Bay, $16@17; No. 3 Bay, $13@14; No. 1 Shore, $18@19; No. 2 large, $16@16 50; No. 3, medium, $15@15 50. Sales of no 1 herrings at 900 advance. Sales No. 1 at $8 50@9 00; No. 2 at $8 25. Herrings—sales of New Foundland and Halifax at $9 00@9 50; Lake dodge, half barrels, $6 50@7 00. White Fish, half bbls, $10 00.

SOAP AND CANDLES—There was a steady trade done in both of these articles. The following are the prices for the various articles: Mould and Dipped Candles, 20; cents per ℔. Crystalline army " 28 " "
Adamantine Star " 30 " "
" " No. 2 " 25 " "
German and Palm Soap 15 " "
Var. Friend to Woman Soap 12 " "
Lotus Saving Soap 12 " "
Common Brown Soap 8 " "
Chemical Olive Soap 8 " "
Castile and Variegated Toilet 15 " "
Barber's Soap, per doz. cakes, $3 00. "
Honey " 90 cents. "
Transparent " 87 cents. "

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Saturday, May 13, 1865. }

Business was not very active since our last, the high water in both rivers, as has occupied the attention of dealers, or, at least, holders who had oil on the wharf. They were more desirous of saving oil from being carried off than selling, hence we have but few sales to record. The receipts were limited, amounting only to 631 barrels. The sales of crude reached 1100 barrels. Freights to the Venango oil regions continue plenty. Boats have about all they can manage. The only departure was the Echo. The arrivals include Urilda and Petrolia. The Belle came to the upper wharves, but had not succeeded in passing under when we left the landing. The piers on the Allegheny indicated twenty feet water, the bulk of water being from the Monongahela. From Oil City we learn that oil was firm at the late advance. Buyers were plenty. At the wells prices ranged from $8 50@8 85. At the mouth $8 75@9 00. Water at that point. High water, Franklin a flood. The stock of oil on the market at present is not large. Some of the large operators in crude are tanking their oil and being disposed to part with their stock at the present prices. We note a sale of bulk oil at 2½c. This is the highest price that article has yet reached. The week's operations in crude is amongst the largest we have ever reported.

REFINED OIL—Has, to a certain extent, been neglected. Buyers manifest no disposition to operate to any extent. A difference exists between the views of buyers and sellers. Other parties must give way before sales can be effected. The nominal rates were Bonded, 48@49c. Free, 66@66c per gallon. The principal inquiry continues for June and July delivery.

CRUDE OIL—Holders of this article had their time pretty fully occupied without the selling part. The high water in the Monongahela river required watching to prevent the oil being carried off, hence we have but few sales to notice. We quote 740 bbls bulk, 24c; 1,000 bbls bulk 24½c per gallon. This would be equal to 29@30c, packages included.

Oil receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher Bro's..... 36 | Weldon & Kelly..... 67
W. McCutcheon..... 60 | R. D. Cochran..... 116

Total..... 633

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Company, 71 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
Duncan, Dunlap & Co, 70 bbls refined, for New York.

Pittsburgh Steel Market.

SATURDAY, May 13, 1865.

The following is a price list of the best quality of Refined Cast Steel—square, flat, octagon and ordinary sizes, viz:

½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3 and 3 inch 21c
3½, 3¾, 4, 4¼, 4½, 4¾, 5, 5¼, 5½, 5¾, 6 and 7 inch 22c
8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 inch 24c
20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 inch 27c
33 to 36 ..... 30c
37 to 42 ..... 32c
43 to 48 ..... 35c
49 to 52 ..... 40c

Pittsburgh Tin and Roofing Market

Saturday, May 13, 1865.

The market was not active. Prices have further declined $1 50 per box on all sizes. The following table embraces the figures up to last evening:

I-C—10x14	$16 50	I-X—10x14	20 50
I-C—12x12	17 00	I-X—12x12	21 00
I-C—14x20	17 50	I-X—14x20	21 50
I-C—Roofing	16 00	I-X—Roofing	20 00

BLOCK TIN ℔ ℔.

Block Tin	53@55c	Bar	60c
Zinc Sheets	20c	Spelter Slabs	16c

Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 13.

The following are the card prices of crackers corrected on Monday, viz:

Water, ℔ ℔	9 cts.	Soda	11 cts
Butter	11	Sugar	13
Boston	11		

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

SATURDAY, May 13, 1865.

The market remains inactive. Prices have further declined. The following are the rates ruling to last evening, viz:

Braziers' Bolts, Bars and Sheathing, ℔ ℔.....50c
Copper Bottoms.....57c
Bgolts.....40c

Louisville Tobacco Market.

May 11.

The break at the auction warehouses to-day numbered 183 hhds, including reviews, and 18 hhds rejected, at the following prices:

Pickett—4 hhds frosty lugs at $4 to 4 90; 31 hhds at $5 10 to 8 20; 5 at $10 to 12 75; 9 at $13 to 14 75; 3 at $15 25 to 16; 8 at $17 to 19 50; and 2 at $21 to 21 50.

Ninth street—10 hhds at $5 30 to 6 90; 2 at $7 85 to 8; 7 at $10 75 to 13 75; 7 at $14 25 to 16 75; 4 at $17 50 to 18 75; 5 at $19 to 21; and 2 at $22 to 24 25.

Bogle—2 hhds trash at $2 30 to 2 75; 4 at $4 to 4 70; 22 hhds at $5 85 to 8 60; 5 at $10 50 to 12 25; 11 at $13 25 to 19; and 2 at $24 to 25.

Louisville—19 hhds at $5 45 to 8 60; 4 at $10 50 to 12 50; 8 hhds $14 75 to 17 75; 3 at $18 75 to 19 75; 3 at $20 to 22 75; and 3 at 24 to 25 75.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

May 11.

The sales of Leaf Tobacco to-day at Bodman's Warehouse were as follows: 30 hhnds and 40 tcs viz: 8 hnds Mason county Leaf Lugs and Trash: 3 at $4 50; 1 at 5 00; 2 at 5 75; 3 at 6; 1 at 7 50; 1 at 8; 2 at 9 85; 4 at 11 50@13; 1 at 18; 2 at 19@20; 1 at 23, 1 at 25; 2 at 27 50; 1 at 38; 1 at 51; 1 at 53; 1 at 85; 1 at 98 50. 40 tcs Indiana, at prices ranging from $4 to $48.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Saturday, May 13, 1865. }

The Iron market has been dull during the week. The sales were restricted to small operations. Prices have been irregular, dealers in some instances selling without regard to the card rates: which were as follows:

FLAT BAR.

	℔ ℔
1¼ to 6, by ⅝ to 1 inch	5½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	5¾
1¼ to 1½ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	5¾
1¼ to 1½ by 5-16 inch	6

HORSE SHOE.

	℔ ℔
⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	7

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 5-16 inch	6¼
1¾ to 1⅞, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	6½
⅞ to 1¼, by ¼ and 5-16 inch	6¾
⅞ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	7

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¾ to 6 inch	6¾
1¾ and 2	7
1¼ and 1½	7¼
1 and 1⅛	7½
¾ inch	8½
⅝ inch	10½
½ inch	10½

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	℔ ℔
1 to 2¼ inch	5½
2⅜ to ⅝ inch	5¾
⅜ to ⅝ inch	6
⅜ to 4 inch	6¼
⅝, ⅞ and ⅞ inch	6¾

OVAL IRON.

	℔ ℔
⅝ to 1¼ inch	5¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	6

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	℔ ℔
⅝ to 1¼ inch	6
⅝ and ¾ inch	6¼

WAGON BOX IRON.

	℔ ℔
¼ and 9-16 inch	6
⅝ to 7-16 inch	6¼
5-16 inch	6½
¼ inch	6¾
8-16 inch	5¾
7-16 inch	6¼
6-16 inch	6¾

SHEET.

	℔ ℔
No. 10 to 17	7¼
" 18 to 24	7¾
" 25 and 26	8
" 27	8½
All sh eets over 26 inches wide, ¼c ℔ ℔ extra	

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	7½
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ℔ ℔ extra.	

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1½ to 2, by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	6
1½ by ¾ and 1 inch	6¼
1¼ by ¾, 7-16 and ½ inch	6½
1¼ by ⅝ inch	8

Junlata Iron 2½ cts ℔ ℔ over "American."

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	7

NAIL RODS.

Junlata	12

NAILS.

	℔ keg
10d to 60d Nails, 5 6/12	6 63
8d and 9d " 5 8/12	6 63
8d and 7d " 6 4/12	6 63
4d and 5d " 6 8/12	6 63
3d " 6 8/12	6 63
2d " 7 8/12	6 63
Casing Nails	6 63
8d	7 13
8d	6 88
10d	6 63
12d	6 13
16d	6 13
Finishing	
8d	7 13
8d	6 88
10d	6 63
12d	6 13
16d	6 13
Tobacco	
8d	6 38
8d	6 13
10d	6 38

3d Fine	7 87½
2d "	8 87½
3d In. Lining	9 37½
2d "	10 12½
Cut Spikes	5 87½

Barrel.

¾ inch	8 38
1 inch	7 63
1¼ inch	6 88
1½ inch	6 38
1¾ inch	6 38
2 inch	6 38

Tobacco,

8d	6 38
8d	6 13
10d	6 38

Cut Spikes.

¾ inch	8 38
1 inch	7 63
1¼ inch	6 88
1½ inch	6 38
1¾ inch	6 38
2 inch	6 38

Pittsburgh Coal Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 13.

The following are the rates ruling to last evening:

Bituminous	4 cts.	Cannel	6 cts.
Blacksmith	5	Splint	5

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

The Dry Goods Trade.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 12.

This morning the stock market was better than yesterday. There was a sharp demand for leading stocks to which bears responded very feebly and prices rose 1@2¾c per cent. Later in the day the bears threw considerable stock on the market and brought prices down somewhat. On the fifteenth of this month the bears will have to deliver a very large amount of stock sold at 2@45 per cent below present quotations. They have thus far been unable to shake prices materially, and there appears no possibility of their coming out of the corner without very heavy losses. Government stocks are quiet. The large subscriptions to the seven-thirties indicate attention from other bonds and partially depress prices. State bonds more quiet and firm. The coal and miscellaneous shares were all better. Railway mortgages are steady and in demand. The gold market was active this morning, but very quiet in the afternoon. Many short contracts have been covered and the shipment will not be as large as expected. The gold and stock markets have been brought to sympathize with each other by a difference of 1¾ being and hence it is an easier matter to bring down prices than formerly. Money is in good demand, but quite easy at low rates. The exchange for to-morrow's steamer is unusually active. Large amounts of Sterling have been sold at $1 10 for 60 days. Petroleum Stocks—The market was quite active to-day, and a large business was done at improving prices. Pennsylvania farm sold at 1-7; Cherry Run, 6½; Excelsior, 400; Germania, 66; Maple Shade, 4¾; Knickerbocker, 53; Manhattan, 54; President, 83½; Empire City, 300; Everett, 42½; Brooklyn, 250; Pit Hole Creek, 600; Oceanic, 2¾; Tack, 205; United States, 1875; Rynd Farm, 230.

The following dividends are announced: Bradley, 3 per cent.; Columbia, 2 per cent.; Heydrick Bro's, 3 per cent.

Petroleum—Crude is steady, with sales at 22½ on the spot and for June delivery; 52@53½c for refined, in bond, and 72@73½c for free.

The dry goods trade continues quite active. Bleached and brown goods are scarce, and prices are steady. Prints are in small supply. Sprague and best American goods from 25 to 27c.

The great scarcity of foreign dress goods continues, and prices are stiffening. There are a number of merchants in the city from large Southern cities, who buy with confidence that the trade with them must be liberal, although for the present they confine their purchases to goods not as extravagant in price or styles as in former days.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, May 12.

The gold market is active under the adjustment of the transactions of the last two days. Large purchases were made this morning to cover the short sales of the last two or three days, which resulted in putting up the price to 133.

New York Money & Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 12.

Money continues easy with a large supply, at 6 ℔ cent. for call loans. Sterling exchange firm, at 109¾@110. Gold more active and firm, opening at 132½, advancing to 133¾, and closing at 133¾. Government stocks dull and heavy; 6s 81 for coupons, 1881; 75 for 5-20 coupons, 1874; 5-20 coupons, new issue, 104½; 10-40 coupons, 96¾; Missouri 6s, 67; O. & M. Central, 26½; Quicksilver, 54½; Reading, 96; N. Y. Central, 91; Erie, 76½; Michigan Central, 83½; Illinois Central, 119½; Pittsburgh, 65; North Western, 57½; North Western preferred, 67½; Rock Island, 93½; Prairie Duchien, 40; Ft. Wayne, 99½; Toledo, 45.

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallagher's Exchange gold was 133@¾. New York Central, 91½; Erie, 76½; Hudson, 101½; Reading, 95½; Michigan Central, 107; Michigan Southern, 61¾; Illinois Central, 119; Pittsburgh, 64½; Rock Island, 93½; North Western, 57½; North Western preferred, 67½; Fort Wayne, 99½; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 26; Canton, 48; Cumberland Coal, 31; Quicksilver, 54¼. Market is not very strong. Gold after call 133¾.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, May 12.

Crude, 87½; refined in bond, 62@65½; refined, free, 72@75½.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 12.

Flour 5c better on low grades. Sales 9,600 bbls for extra State, $7 25@7 50 for round hooped Ohio, and $7 25@9 20 for trade brands. The market closing quiet and scarcely so firm. Whisky dull, nominal, $2 08. Wheat 1 cent higher; $1 32½ for No. 2 Chicago spring, $1 40 for No. 1 do, $1 40 for Milwaukee club, and $1 70@1 80 for white Genesee. Rye quiet. Corn 1@2c better and steady; State, $1 40. Corn heavy at $1 61@1 70 for white and New Orleans. Oats 2c lower, and more active; 90@93c for Western. Rice dull. Coffee firm. Molasses dull. Wool firm. Pork firmer, and in fair inquiry at $32@35 50; new mess, at $25 25; regular way and at $23 50¾; regular at $28; prime at $18 85 for prime mess; also 3,500 bbls of new Mess for April June and July at seller's option, $25 00@25 50. Beef quiet at $12@16 for Plain Mess, and $16@20 for extra Mess. Beef Hams firm and steady at 14@15c for shoulders and $27@30 for Hams. Prime steam, Common Cut, 14@14½. Lard firmer at 18¾@ 18¾c. Butter more active at 14@15c for Ohio, and 28@35 for State. Cheese in request at 13@.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 12.

The reaction in gold has caused a firmer feeling in the markets generally, but there has been little change in prices to-day. Trade is very dull; the whole range may be called from 58 to $7 25. Red wheat sold at $1 40@1 45. Oats in demand at 60@62c, but at the close holders asked 65c. Corn very scarce, and strictly prime sound can be sold at 90c. Rye 85. Barley $1 10@1 20. Whisky 52c. Pork firmer. Mess pork was held at $27, and there is a good demand for it. $25@26 was paid for 100 bbls. Bulk meats, 13@14c. Lard was offered at 17¾, and more unchanged. Sugars firmer at 12½@ 16¾. Molasses $1 20@1 23. Gold 129@130. Silver 118@130. Money market easier.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 12.

Receipts of 2,800 bbls of flour, 11,500 bush wheat, 4,800 bush corn, and 400 bush oats. Flour dull and declined about 25c. Wheat dull and nominal; sales of mess pork at $24@25, and prime mess at $20. Freights dull; engagements at 8c from and to Buffalo. Lard dull and nominal; several sales of spring extra at 8c. Wheat active but unsettled; sales at $1 11@1 13 for No. 2 spring, and No. 2 Chicago at $1 09. Provisions quiet; sales of mess pork at $24@25, and prime mess at $20. Freights dull; engagements at 8c from and to Buffalo. Lard and nominal; several sales of spring extra at 8c. Wheat active but unsettled; sales at $1 11@1 13 for No. 2 spring, and No. 2 Chicago at $1 09. Corn firmer; sold 2½c higher; sales at 61c for No. 1, and 58@59c for No. 2. Oats firm and 1½ higher; sales at 34½@ 35½c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, May 12—6 P. M.

Flour dull and lower. Wheat dull; Toledo white 145; No. 1 Milwaukee 125; only light demand; receipts small. Corn dull; sales at 80 for yellow or white. Oats firmer; sales at 40@42; closed firmer. Barley—Canada 105; prices nominal. Whisky quiet at 52c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Freights to New York—Wheat 12c; corn 10½c; oats 3½c. A Canby corn 8c. Lake Import—Flour, 6,000 bbls; wheat, 2,500 bush; corn 24,664 bush. Canal Exports—Flour, 1,075 bbls; wheat, 31,660 bush; corn, 41,833 bush; oats, 22,750.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, May 12.

Flour unchanged at $7 @8 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 25@7 50 for Red Western, $8 25@8 50 for White, and $9@9 25 for family extra. Wheat and Corn quiet; sales confined to car loads. Oats, Barley and Rye nominal. Flour, $8.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Telegraph.....Bougher.....Brownsville.
Franklin.....Carmac.....do
Fayette.....Speers.....do
Gallatin.....Carlile.....do
Minerva.....Nevis.....Parkersburg.

DEPARTED.

Telegraph.....Bougher.....Brownsville.
Franklin.....Carmac.....do
Fayette.....Speers.....do
Gallatin.....Carlile.....do
Iron City.....Nevis.....Parkersburg.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were about twenty-two feet water in the channel, and rising. At Brownsville the telegraph reports thirty-five feet. Despatches from Oil City, received last evening, report a big river at that point. Persons who reside along the way had better make the necessary preparations before it is too late.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer Alex. Speer for attentions to this office.

The Parkersburg Packet for this day is the Steamer Minerva, Capt. Gordon. She leaves at noon.

The fine Steamer Pilgrim being unavoidably detained will leave this day instead of for Nashville and intermediate ports; so says Cap. McCarty, and he knows all about it.

THE fine steamer Highlander, Capt. Kerr, is loading for Cincinnati and Louisville. She will have dispatch. We were pleased to see our old friend George Neeld in the office.

THE favorite packet Camelia, Captain Jesse Deans' pet steamer, is being brushed up preparatory to loading for Cincinnati and Louisville. She follows the Highlander to that port. The Camelia is just as good as new, having done the government considerable service.

THE splendid passenger steamer Silver Cloud No. 3, Capt. F. Maratta, leaves for Cairo and St. Louis on Saturday. This boat has the best of accommodations, and in charge of as clever officers as can be found. Mr. Matthews, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE splendid passenger steamer Golden Era, Captain Kerr, leaves this day at 12 m. positively. This boat has very superior accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. Bryan, who has charge of the office, pays particular attention to passengers.

The favorite packet Alex Speer, Capt. McVay, leaves this day at 4 P. M., for Zanesville and intermediate ports. Passengers who have travelled on this packet speak in flattering terms of her appointments. It could not be otherwise so long as she is in charge of Capt. McVay. The first clerk is Mr. A. B. Davitt, a clever and attentive officer.

Cincinnati.—Friday's *Commercial* says: The river has risen about 6 feet during the twenty-four hours ending last night. There was 14 feet in the channel at 6 o'clock last evening. There is 11 feet on the rocks over the Falls. The Tennessee is rising again. The Cumberland is rising, with 6 feet on Harpeth Shoals. There is 20 feet in the Mississippi from St. Louis to Cairo.

The *Gazette* of the same date says:

The Little Miami has overflowed its banks, the water being a foot deep on fields where corn was lately planted.

BOATS IN PORT.—The following steamers were at the wharf last evening: New York, Lady Franklin, Ontario, Robert Moore, Kate Robinson, Leonora No. 2, Nora, Miami, Delaware, Alice, Lawrence, Naugatuck, W. F. Curtis, Nevada, Majestic, Prima Donna, Emperor, Nightingale, Onward, Volunteer, America, Potomac, Elenora, Carrell, Peytona, Darling.

The Ontario is receiving on Government and private account, and will leave for Nashville to-morrow.

Nashville.—The *Dispatch*, of Wednesday, says:—

ARRIVED—Huntsville, from the Shoals; Citizen, from the same.

DEPARTED—M. S. Mepham, for St. Louis; Ella Faber, for Louisville.

FOR LIST—Citizen, Echo, Huntsville and Pine Grove.

The river is rising briskly, with 5½ feet on Horpeth Shoals—a rise of 4 feet at this point since our last report.

Business is very dull, and the weather dry and pleasant.

The Wheeling papers, a few days since, contained a long account of a new boat just finished for the Illinois Packet Company, named Illinois. The Wheeling mechanics were employed for a large share of credit, particularly the builders of the machinery. Unfortunately for our neighbors, the engines were not built at the village, as we learn from the following from the St. Louis *Democrat*, of Wednesday. That paper says: "The Packet Company's new Illinois river boat, called the Illinois, leaves Wheeling this city and Peoria on Saturday evening. It is a stern-wheeler, with the defunct Sam. Gaty's machinery, and is one of the largest afloat. She is calculated to carry 800 tons. Same length and breadth as the Mollie McPike, but deeper. Capt. Alex Frazer is to command, with Geo. C. Moore, Esq., in the office."

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Cleveland & Pittsburg R R.—Belknap & Co, 14 cks pearls; Herron & Co, 270 sks wheat; J S Liggett, 147 do do; Graham & Thomas, 200 bbls flour; Dupuy, W & Co, 100 do do; Watt & Wilson, 100 do do; Gregg & Co, 100 do do; Shoemaker & Lang, 27 bxs cheese; Jas Shivan, 9 bbls potatoes; A J Kerr, 12 bxs cheese; R Darragh, 2 do do; L H Voigt & Co,